who objected to the use of the term "slave" in the Constitution, saying he did not wish to see it recognized by the Constitution of the United States that there could be property mean. Mr. Webeter then goes on to show that the Ordinance of 1787 received the vote of every State with the exception of one man, and he a Northern man. He then says:

"Mr President three things are clear as historical truths; one is that here was an exponsition that on the cessing of the in potation of slaves. Slavery would begin to run out; that was applicated to the control of the says; ower in a concess to prevent the spread of Slavery in the United Staves, that power was executed in the most absolute manner, and to the fullest extent by the passage of the Ordinance of 1787.

"The other, and third clear historical truth, is, that the Convention means to leave Slavery in the States as they found it, entirely under the authority and control of the States themselves. That is the state of things, and this is the state of opinion under which show ever important matters were arranged and those two important taking door, that is, the claim of the Constitution with a recognition of Slavery is it existed in the States, and the establishment of an ordinance prohibiting, to the full extent of all Territory owned by the United States, the infroduction of Slavery into those Territories, and the leaving to each State all power over Slavery in its limits."

Mr. Webster then goes on to say that this was the

Mi. Webster then goes on to say that this was the senument of the country, both North and South and argues that the ramers of our Government never intended that it should be extended into free territory. tended that it should be extended into free territory. He then shows the change that has taken place in the Son bern sentiment on this question, and accounts for it in the fact that the increase of the oxion interest rendered it more and more desirable, until it assumed a formicable position. In 1837, Mr. Webster, in a speech in New York in Niblo's Garden, attered the speech in New York in Misso's Garden, ditered the fellowing as his sentiments upon the subject of the further extension of Sinvery, and he reindorsed these as his views in his speech of March 7, 1850, to which I have referred. I quote from his speech at Niblo's

Gordes the following language:

"Gentlemen, we all see that by whomsever possessed, Texas is the ly to be a revealeding country; and I frankly arous my active unscatteness to do asything which shall extend the Slavery, of the African race us this continent, or add other alarencies State to the Union. When I say I regard Slavery as a great moral such and political will follow use language which has been adopted by distinguished men, then leve editions of siavehooding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor are recoverage its further extension." avehording States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or accorage its further extension."

Mr. Webs er then speaks of the right of the States

where Slavery exists, to protection by a Fagitive Slave law, &c., and then says: "I am opposed to any inter-ference with the historion where it exists, but when we come to steak of admitting new States, the subject assumes an entirely different aspect. Our rights and

our duties are then both different."

Mr Webster then further says: "I have nothing to add to or take back from these sentiments." He toen refers to a speech of his made in 1847, at Springfield, Mass., where he reiterates the same sentiments. Again he says, in this same 7th of March speech:

Mass., where he reiterates the same scutiments. Again he says, in this same 7th of March speech:

"Sir; wherever there is a particular good to be done—wherever there is a tract of landto be stayed back from the coming State Territory. I am rady to assert the principle of the exclusion of Statery. I am pledged to it from the year 1231. I have been pledged, and again, and I will fluid those pledges." Now, I ask, in what respect to the sentiments and political opinions of Mr. Lincoln differ from this good old Whig doctrine; are they not precisely one and the same thing? I she any fnove alira than Mr. Webster, or Mr. Clay? If so, please show me in what particular. I maintain that he is even less so than either; for, while he objects to the admission of any more Slave-States, he says in his speech at Freeport, in his denate with Douglas, in reply to a question by the latter, that if Slavery was kept out of the Territories til they formed a State Government, and they should of their free will, then adopt a Con titution establishing Slavery, he would admit them into the Union, while Mr. Webster declares plainly, as I have shown, that he would vote against admitting any more Slave States under any e roun stances. Mr. Lancoln, in the same speech, declares in favor of a Fugitive-Slave law for the rendition of slaves, and declares himself opposed to clares in favor of a Fugirive-Sleve law for the readition of slaves, and deslares bimself opposed to any interference with Slavery in the States. He chands where Webster, Clay, and all statesmen of the old school, connected with the Whig party have always stood. And why should be not proceed to the support of the friends and supporters of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Millard Filloner's Where else can they go and find their principles so folly and fairly represented as in Mr. Lincoln? I maintain and challenge the contradiction that Abraham Lincoln stands to-day before he people as the representative in almost every particular, certainly in every sentative in almost every particular, certainly in every important one, of the sentiments of the Old line Whig important one, of the sentiments of the Old line Whig party, as expounded by these great and worthy leaders, and as acquiesced in by all of us of that political organization. I have shown that his views on the Blavery question coincide with Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and certainly on the question of a Tariff, he holes the same opinions in every particular that were advocated by Henry Clay. And upon the question of free homes to actual cettlers, he stands as the embodiment of the doctrine for which we as Whigs have for long years concended.

1 have thus shown you how, in my judgment, you

e thus sh wn you how, in my judgment, you can all consistently support Mr. Lincoln, and how why it is your duty to do so. I have also shown why it is your duty to do so. I have consistency sup-port any other candidate. I therefore appeal to you to elect him, and restore peace to a distracted country by plaring the Government upon the basis upon which or lathers placed it in regard to the Slavery question. We want this question settled, that we may find time to want this question scaled, that we may find time to strend to the internal improvements of the country, which have for so long a time had to give place to this question in the balls of legislation. If you say we are sectional because we cannot carry the Southern States, then I ask whose fault is it? Certainly not ours but then I ask whose fault is it? Certainly not ours but the fault of the South, that they do not wish to see the Government administered according to the Constitution, as interpreted and understood by its friends. If the South have become so exorbitant in their demands that they will not consent to support a Northern man for President who stands upon such a platform, then we will elect him without them; and my word for it, there will be a thousand applicants for every office of importance at the South, as soon as Mr. Lincoln takes his seat, and they will claim to be his warmest supporters.

Fellow-citizens: Can there be any longer a doubt as to what our duty is? Is it not to vote for Aoraham Lincoln of Illinois, and do all in our power to secure his election? [Loud and continued applause.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL ULLMANN. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I propose this night, if my strength and your patience will hold out, to speak upon some topics which interest not only those with whom I am now especially acting, but old friends with whom, in times long gone by, I have acfriends with whom, in times long gone by, I have acted in the same associations. I propose to speak in all kindness and frankness, while at the same time I shall speak distinctly and fearlessly. I have been severely criticized by individuals for whom I have a profound respect, and I trust that this night they are within the sound of my voice, for I have a mething to say especially for them to consider and ponder apon. ["Say Labora; divisors for many years the American etally for them to consider and ponder apon. ["Say on."] Fellow-citizens for many years the American people, by a large majority, have been arrayed against the Democra ic party and its policy. [Cheers. "Heav, bear."] in 1856 a majority of very nearly four hundred thousand citizens of these United States deposited their votes against the Democratic party. 2:00,000 citizens, who very nearly concurred in sentiment, voted against the nomines of the Democratic party James Buchanan, and had those 2:200,000 citizens who had those 2:200,000 citizens who had those 2:200,000 citizens had asked the sentiment, laid asked the sentiment of the party of the sentiment. zene who so nearly concarred in sentiment, laid aside personal paddiections and non-essentials in politics, and stood upon those great vital principles of Governand stood upon those great vital principles of Govern-ment upon which they were all alike agreed, and united heart and hand, as they should have done, upon one candidate, the American people would have been spared the great mortification, the deep lumiliation and the profound disgrace that has attended the Ad-comistration of the Government, by James Backenia. me the product comment by James Buchanan. (Cheere.) Now, fell we citizens, all that portion of the World who know me, know that I have heretofore acted world who know me, know that I have heretofore acted world who know me, know that I have heretofore acted with the American party and that same portion of the world also know that during the last two years I have publicly and privately, on all fitting occasions, used my utmost efforts to bring about in the State of New-York an honorable union between the American and Republican parties. [Cheers.] I believed, and I now believe, that they, so nearly concarring upon vital principles, it was an impeachment of their patriotism and intelligence, that they did not lay saide all the petty technicalities of party organization, all private

piques ir personal feelings, and unite heart and hand in rescuing this American people from the blight of "Democracy" ["That's se," and obserts.] Fellow-childer, these efforts have been unavailing; until now the Anerican party has not, I believe a single or gai ization in one State of this Union; and the question conce up be fore the mind of every intelligent usen—why is the I A varty starting with the fairest propects that ever dawned up nany political association in this country, in a very few years without a sight state organization [A votec, "Statest Maryland."] Fellow-cit zens, the cause of this is to be found in a deep, vital principle that her at the foundation of our Government. That rame "irrepressable conflict which, at Charleston has rent the great old long-lived Democratic party as under, and made them have a Northern sectional party, and a Southern sectional party, is the same came which has star ket the foundations of the the American party. [A Voice—"What about Brock."] I will append to that; I have nothing to do with individuals now; I am dealing with great missess of men, and with great political principles. It is not my business to three will a principle. It is not my business to three will report and party. [Bully for you."] In the month of June, 1855, the American party of the United States held a great National Council in the City of Philadelph s, and there, for two mortal weeks this irrepressible conflict raged within the walls of that great National Council in swidently and as furiously as it did at Charleston during the month of April last. ["We know it."] What was the result? Why, our North in friends, yielding to a feeling of kindness and of gue renos consideration for their Southern allies adopted what was called the 12th Section. I have a ken the trouble to seek among my papers for that celebrated section, and i shall take the liberty of reading a small portion of it to you to night. [A voice—"It is very short, I hope."]

"And regarding it the bighest dump to principle of Shavery in

Well, I take it that nearly every statesman in this lard agrees with all the others upon that point. Our illustrious Senator, who has drawn himself as closely illustrious Senstor, who has drawn himself as closely into the hearts of the citizens of the State of New-York as any citizen ever did—William H. Soward—three cheers for Mr. Seward—in the debate which ensued on the admission of California into the Union, dechared, and justly and properly, that he would yote for her admission, even if she came in with a slave Constitution. So much for that point. Now comes the point to which I particularly wish to call you attention. you attention. "And expressly pretermitting"—that is a most ex-

you attention.

"And expressly pretermitting"—that is a most extraordinarily vice sort of a term—"any expression of opirion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory."

"Pretermitting," that was going about a great distance to get hold of a word. But in passing that they meant something eise; they meant evading; they meant dodging the very vital question about which there was a discussion, and which was the question that had then to be discussed, and which must now, in this year 1860, he decided by the American people. Fellow-citizens, those few expressions drove away from the American party of that day nearly the whole of New-Friglard, a large priton of this our State of New-Friglard, a large priton of this our State of New-Friglard, a large priton of this our State of New-Friglard, and Obio, and the whole of Indianal' some of the ablest men of the land, who now figure as the chief leaders of the Republican party. They dodged the question. We told them at the time that it would be so; and we here, in the State of New-York, left, at the time, utterly paralyzed by it. We endeavoired to patch it up in some sort of a way, and at Bingamplen we actually and finally repud ated the national patform in this Sate, and place ourselves upon tenable ground. That national platform never did the slightest good to our Southern alties, and it destroyed the party at the North, But, say some of our friends: "Ob, gentlemen, if you had taken other grounds upon this subject, you would have been consedered the followers of Henry Clay" Wedl, fellow-citizens, epithets are not arguments. Epithets are not opinions. Epithets are noting but

have been considered the followers of Henry Clay Well, fellow-citizers, epithets are not arguments. Epithets are not opinione. Epithets are nothing but the expression of prejudices; and, for one, if a principle is right, I care not what epithets may be heaped upon me; I will pursue it in sunshine and in darkness. [Cheers.] I say that in June, 1855, (and I desire those Americans who have heretofore acted with me to hear that) if the American party instead of adopting that evasive expression on this vital question, had taken high, honorable, and constitutional grounds—if they had declared that the power-over the Territories was vested by the Constitution in Congress—the American party at this day would have been a living organization, powerful to control the votes of the nation. [Loud cheers.] "But," say rome, "this is very well, but what are you coming to!" I say in reply, that these very objections, which you made to the adoption of the true you coming to I' I say in reply, that these very objections, which you made to the adoption of the true principle upon this subject, are the very objections which you are now making; and I intend to show the fact, not so elaborately as has been done by those who have preceded me, that Mr. Lincoln, the caudidate for the Presidency of the United States, occupies upon the question, the precise ground which Mr. Clay occupied during all the days of his life, and during which the operation was discussed. In propose to show this from during all the days of his life, and during which the question was discussed. I propose to show this from documents which cannot be denied. You all remember that, in 1838, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas made a joint canvass for the Senatorship of the United States from Illinois; they made some ten or twelve speeches on the same platform during that a en orable contest. I hold in my hand a speech which Mr. Benjamin, a member of the U. S. Senate from Louisians, made on the 22d of May last in the Senats Chamber. Mr. Benjamin possesses one of the clearest leads, and certainly his is one of the most logical minds that has ever adorned the Senate of the United States. I shall take the liberty of reading from his speech two or three points which immediately touche the question before us. He says:

"In that contest the two candidates for the Senate

"In that contest the two candidates for the Senate "In that contest the two candidates for the Senate of the United States in the State of Illinois went before their people. They agreed to discoss the issues; they put questions to each other for answer; and I must say here, for I must be just to all, that I have been surprised in the examination that I made again within the last few days of this discussion between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Denghas, to find that in several points Mr. Lincoln is a far more conservative man, unless he Mr. Lincoln is a far more conservative man, unless he has changed his opinions, than I had supposed him

has changed his opinions, than I had supposed him to be."

Remember, this is a Democratic Senator speaking of Mr. Lincoin as a conservative man.

"There was no dedging on his part. Mr. Douglas started with his questions, and here they are with Mr.

Liscoln's answers."
There questions and answers, fellow-citizens, I shall read to you, for they touch directly upon the points which are now under discussion in this land.
"Question I. I desire to know whether Lincoln stands to day as he did in 1854 in favor of the uncon-

stance to day as he did in 1854 in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law?

And here you see the skill of the practiced disputant. Mr. Douglas assumes that Mr. Lincoln did stand in 1854 where he never stood in his life, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

"Answer—I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law."

Law."
Question 2. I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to-day, as he did in 1854, against the admission of any slave State into the Union even if the

people desired it?" people desired it I'.

I read this question, gentlemen, because some of those friends who have been criticising me declare that I am now supporting a man whom they are pleased to call an Abolitionist. And I desire to show that Mr. Lincoln stands spon that point exactly where our illustration of the control of the contro

grious leader Henry Clay always stood. [Cheers.] "Answer. I do not now, nor ever did, "and pledged against the admission of any more slave States into the

Union."
That is the position that Mr. Seward occupied in the debate respecting the admission of California into the Urion. "Question 3. I want to know whether he stands

pledged against the admission of a new slave State into the Univa v. th such a constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make?" Answer-" I do not stand pledged against the admis

Answer—"I do not stand pledged against the securission of a new State into the Union with such a constcution as the people of that State may see fit to make."
"Question 4. I want to know whether he stands
te-day pledged to the abolition of Slavery in the
District of Columbia?".

Answer—"I do not to day stand pledged to the
abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia."

"Question 5. I desire him to answer whether he
abolition of the which the probabilition of the slavestrade

stands p'edged to the prohibition of the slavestrade between the different States I' Answer—"I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave-trade between the different States."

"Question 6. I desire to know whether he stands

pl dged to pr hibit Slavery in all the Territories of the

Impromise line !"
That is the vit-1 question, fellow-citizens, to which I That is the vit-1 question, fellow-citizens, to which I desire to diece your attention, and now let us see what was the at swer Mr. Lincolo gave to it:

"Answer—I am implicated, if not expressly pledged, to a tellief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in all the Territories of the United States North as well as South of the Missouri Compromise line." [Lond cheers.]

There is the point. There is no mistake about that happense.

language. Question 7.—I desire to know whether he is

"Question 7.—I desire to know whether he is opposed to the acquisition of any new Territory unless Slavery is first probibited therein 1."

Answer.—"I am not generally opposed to the honest acquisitions of territory; and in any given case, I would or would not oppose such acquisition, accordingly as I might think such acquisition would or would not aggravate the Slavery question among ourselves."

And that answer, fellow-citizens, I take to be as sensible and statesmanlike as any answer ever given to any question. And now let us hear the comment which Mr. Benjamin makes upon the subject. He

says: "It is impossible, Mr. President, however we may differ in opinion with the man not to admire the per-fect candor and frankress with which these answers And let me say, fellow-citizens, that these are the words of a Democratic Senator, rpenking of the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency.

A VOICE—And a Senator from the South, too.

Mr Ullman—Yes, from the extreme South, from

he las ke of the lower Mississippi. I have but one hert extract more to read from this document. He

we [that is, the Democratic Senators] accuse

"We [that is, the Democratic Senators] accuse him [Mr. Douglas] for this, to wit: That having agreed with he upon a point upon which we were at issue, that it should be considered a judicial point; that he would abide the decision; that he would rest under the decision at d consider it a doctrine of the party; that having raid that to us here in the Senate, he went home, and, under the stress of a local election, his knees gave way; his whole person tremb'ed to fellow civizens, it seems that these Senators make bargains on vital principles—that when they don't agree they come together, lay saide their convictions of conscience their ath to preserve the Constitution inviolate, and make a bargain with other Senators that under certain contingencies they will give up those opinions and agree that the issue shall be considered a judicial point, and in this instance the question was whether Congress had power over the Territories—to determine whether a slave was property there in the sense in which an ox and cart were property. They havgained that that question should be left not to the Congress of the U.S., not to the people of the U.S., but, ant eighting the Dred Scatt decision, that he would abide by that decision, and would act under it. Then Mr. Benjemin says:

"His adverse y stood upon principle and was beaten; and lo! he is the cand date of a mighty party for the Presidency of the United States. The Senator from I this is faltered. He got the prize for what be faltered; but lo! the proud prize of his ambition to-day slips from his grasp because of his faltering in his former centest, and his success in the canvass for the Senate purchased for an ignoble price, has cost him the loss of the Presidency of the United States." [Prolonged

centest, and his success in the canvass for the Senate purchased for an ignoble price, has cost him the loss of the Presidency of the United States." [Prolonged

the Presidency of the United States." [Prolonged cheers.]

Jucge ye, this day, fellow-citizens, whether Judah P. Ber jamon of Louisana is or is not a prophet. No w, I have read these two extracts to you for this purpose. These parties, excellent individuals some of them, seem so utterly to have mistaken the character of Henry Clay—seem to have so atterly miscead the life that great statesman, that they undertake at this day to press the weight of his illustrions name into the scales of human bondage. They undertake at this day to press the weight of his illustrions name into the scales of human bondage. They undertake to say that Mr. Clay, at this late day, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, after all the frands, the perjuries, at different endeather a constitution that should contain a Slave section—that he—Henry Clay—would have supported the doctrine of the extreme South, now advocated by John C. Br.ck unidge and his portien of the Denocratic party, and opposed to the glori us doctrines of the Republican party. I say it is a slander upon the character of Mr. Chy. I say that it is a libel upon the memory of that illustrions leader, which is now the richest inheritance that we, his cooperators, possess. I will grove it to you. I hold in my hands an extract from a speech of Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States, and I will receive the very He says:

that we, his cooperators, possess. I will prove it to you. I hold in ry hands an extract from a speech of Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States, and I will read it to you. He says:

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow it rough ny veins, I will never, never, NEVER, by word or thought, by mind or will, sid in adolyzing one red of free territory to the everlasting curse of human boneage." [Tremendous cheering]

Can any luman being, in the face of these immortal expressions, stard up before this American people, at

expressions, star d up before this American people, at this day, and say that Henry Clay was a Pro-Slavery man? ["No, no."] Why, fellow-citizens, these im-n or al words should be printed in letters of gold, and

norsal words should be printed in letters of gold, and should to hung up over every hearthstone of every counce and every bouse in this American land. They should be written with a diamond pencil, upon every human heart of the whole world of mankind, and then oppression and croelty would flee away from the earth forever. [Cheers.]

But I am not done. Mr. Chay, among the rich legacies he has left us, has left another expression which tells directly upon the very point, which now, in this year of grace 1860, must be decided by the American people. In that very memorable debate in the year 1850, in answer to Mr. Jefferson Davis, then as now the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Clay used these words:

I am sorry to hear the Senator from Mi say that he requires first the extension of the Mi souri Compromise line to the Pacific, but also that he is not atisfied with that, but requires, if I understand correct y, a positive provision for the admission of Slavery south of that line. And now, Sir, coming as I do from a Slave State, I owe it to myself, I owe it to the subject. I owe it to truth, to say that no earthly power could induce me to ask for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either routh or north of that line. [Loud ap-

for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either couth or north of that line. [Loud applanes, and cheers.]

Does not that touch the question, ye old Clay men? I put it to the old Henry Clay Whigs who are now listening to me, who have criticised my position apon this subject, not whether Mr. Clay or any other real statesman in this country ever desired to interfere with Slavery in the States where it existed under the Constitution; but whether Mr. Clay and the whole line of leaders and patriots from George Washington, through Adams, Jefferson, Madison, George Mason, and other illustrious names down to Gen. Jackson himself, were not utterly and absolulely opposed to the extension of Slavery either North or South of the Missoni Compromise line. When Mr. Clay used these words he was a Senator of the United States, and what he said was a declaration under the selemnity of his oath as a Senator. Now I ask you, Old Clay Whigs, in the face of that, if I have not shown the falsity of the charge against me. And other illustrious men take the same view of the matter. You have heard of Edwaro Bates. A few of you were desirous of a sking him the candidate of the united Opposition for the Presidency. What says Edward Bates upon this subject?—for I am determined to fortily my statemen s by the documents.

men's by the documents.

The rain-storm which had been foreshadowed by hunder and lightning, at this point of Mr. Utimson's speech commenced, and he was only able to close it by reacing the following extract from Mr. Buters letter. cating that he would conclude his speech on some

other occasion:

"As to his views about the 'pestilent Negro Question,' I am not sware that he has gone one step beyond the doctrine publicly and habitually avowed by the great lights of the Whig party, Clay, Webster, and their followers, and, indeed, sustained and carried out by the Democrats themselves in their wiser and better

SECOND MEETING.

Soon after the organization a second meeting of those unable to get within ear shot of the main stand, organ-izes about Mr. Grant's calcium-light wagon, which was adopted as a platform.

Mr. B. F. Hickey presided, and addresses were made by Messre. Rittersgard, Murkay, Lameret, and McDERMOT.

THE ZOUAVES IN NEW-YORK.

DRILL IN MADISON SQUARE.

The curio-ity of those who visited the Zonaves in their quarters at Centre Market, yesterday murning, was gratined by a view of their still life, which is simple and earnest in all its traits, these singular soldiers sorry granding the avenues to physical indulgence, estating the enervation of luxurious repose, and by careful method maintaining the divinity of the human form. The courles of the past night were indicated by he knapsacks not yet all taken from the floor. The Zonaves slept almost upon their arms, and sarrounded by the insignia of their profession. The earlier hours were passed as inclination prompted, and many of the handsome youths four d their way to interesting points alout town, preserved from the fate of the Japanese pedestriane by the plain antiform they generally wore, After nountide they gradually came together, and the citizens present were embled to regard the successive | intimations may be as to the conduct of the Regiment, | lent service.

s eps in their tollette, un il it was perfected in the brilant babis which is the peculiar symbol of the Zousve. There is very slight differs noe between the costume of the Cadets and that of heir famous French prototypes. The characteristic fez, always worn by the latter, employed by the Chicago corpe, although, for convenlence in travel the plainer cao was adopted for this tour. While the trowser of the Frenchman extends only to the knee, and is there secured, tast of the American is nclosed by the gaiter, over which it laps. The company now in New York is but a fraction of the c rps, whose role contains 115 rames, including 86 active members. There are but 43 muskets on travel.

An escort of the 6th Regiment to the drill groun of the day was declined by the Zonaves, and about 21 o'clock they took cars on the Fourth avenue for Madison square. The police force at this place (consisting of fifteen platoons under direction of Sup-rintendent Kennedy, and deemed large enough for any emergency) had been in possession of the square some time, and before the arrival of the soldiers had cleared the entire area with the exception of the marginal patch, only reporters being allowed to intrude upon the sanctity of the scene. The crowd that early collected upon the ground were held in check by the officers stationed atshort intervals on the circuit, a task that taxed their vigilance more severely as the multitude was increased by constant accessions from every quarter. The music of the band which accompanied the Cadets was heard about 21 o'clock and the corps presently entered the square at the Twenty-fourth street gate, two abreast, and marched to the central avenue. At this mement there was an array of spectators which such an occasion, with such slight and undecided notice, could command in no other American city. The number of those surrounding the field in the outer path were variously estimated from ten to twenty thousand; they were certainly within the latter figure. The windows of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and of all the houses overlooking the square, were occupied by men and fair women, and several hundred sought the roofs for a sweeping vision.

The evolu ions of the Zouaves began at once, and were continued, with an intermission, for about two hours. The ms nual of arms was executed on the main road of the square, and here also were made the majority of the company movements. The oblique movements, in company, covered the entire northern section of space, and the skirmishing, with which the exhibition ended, was confined to no particular point but led the men all over the ground. Madi-on square is well adapted to the purposes of drift, and compares, with much similarity of size, to one of the fields used by the corps at home, although the surface of the latter s far more irregular. The natural obstructions of the park totally failed of effect. The only real impediments were the benches and the people, both of which at certain moments hindered the progress of the soldiers. Defilirg up the grand avenue, the Company formed

in position, each movement, accomplished as if by the ouch of a mainspring, filling the audience with aston ishment, and manipulated their arms in every prescribed way. The mimic loading of the guns was as methodical and sympathetic as that of common troops is irregular. The ramrods rose and fell with metallic rbythm, and the at i ude assumed when they had been restored to their places was as picturesque as any of all the beautiful postures of the Zouaves. The weapone secured inspired with the same grace which animated the soldiers' limbs, and never disturbed each other's symmetry. The intermittent shoulder-firing was illustrated with exquisite precision, the attachment of the bayonets was almost as exact, and each command was fulfilled before it had fairly left the lips of Colonel Ellsworth. The successive evolutions were hailed with enthusiasm by the crowd, whose plaudies broke along the line as at a race-course. The oblique movements in company are exceedingly difficult, demanding unerring exactness of step and the utmost agility. They were accomplished with entire success. While they were in progress, the threats of the subry clouds, which had been totally disregarded by the sess mblage for nearly an hour, were violently fulfilled. The first big drops brought panic to the people, and softened the resolution of the guard, whose vigilance was instantly relaxed; in a moment the square was filled with flying squadrons, with whom the Zonaves, who had not in the least degree slackened their paces, became unfavorably implicated. The position of Mr. Pickwick, upon a certain memorable martial occasion, was realized by more than one hapless intruder, and the unpremeditated detours of the solders were har-rowing to the citizens, who scrambled and plunged in blind helples: nees away. A tornado of respectable magnitude added to the confusion; the dust whirled along the paths and enveloped the soldiers; large branches of trees were borne to the ground, one with a goodly human fruitage; and the exclamations of de fenselers females blended with the inflexible orders of the Colonel and his Lieutenants. With their favorite foe, the public, charging full upon them, there was a fine chance for a display of the Municipal Zonaves, and, by a series of well-directed movements, the police suce ded, with the timely assistance of the now heavy rain, in regaining lost ground, and compressing the multitude within the limits a-signed them.

The Zonaves suspended drill when the storm became urious, and covered themselves with their great red blankets: thus shielded, curiously resembling a los tribe of Indians. Inured to all sorts of exposure and farigue, it was not to be expected that a Summer shower would give the gallant fellows serious discomfort, and they awaited the end with calm hearts mide the trees, responding to the final summons, "Fall in line!" with cheerful alacrity, and going through the skirmishes that closed the drill, with an ardor that the contents of many clouds could not have dampened. These evolutions were, for the general observer, most attractive and extraordinary of all. No professional agilist could surpass the promptness, precision, and hardilood of the advance and retreat. The prone movement elicited a shout of a miration from the specto ore, and the pyramidal movement the same. Many of the wenderful gymnastic exploits are still held in reserve; the exhibition closed before the heavy exercire had begun. A large crowd, unterrified by the storm, cheered the corps as they filed away, with music, from the square into Broadway, bearing no other marks of their exertion than those which the rain and moist soil had attached to their garments.

Several invitations from citizens have reached the commanding officer of the Cadets to drill the corps in some public building, as the Academy of Music. It is urged by these correspondents that the theater would afford a fine stage for their peculiar display, and that the sum realized from the sale of tickets would be a valuable addition to the not overflowing exchaquer of the company, while is would be cheerfully disbursed by hundreds of people for the parfect gratification of their interest in the Zouaves. It is the desire of those having charge of the affairs of the co-ps to avoid all display that would savor of speculation. Their resources are ample for their contemplated tour. Yet, at the selicitation in suitable form of respectable citizens, they are willing to appear at the Academy of Music. They will, however, take no steps in the matter.

The Directors of the steamer Great Eastern have extended an invitation to the Zonaves to visit the vessel. and they will comply to morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock. The opportunity thus afforded to enjoy two of the "sensations" of the metropolia at the same time will pr la ly be embraced by bundreds of citizens and strangers sojourning here.

An upplement rumor has been fielded in civil cir-

cles, and taken full wing among the rival regiments of the Sixth, that the hospitalities extended to the Zouaves are comparatively cold and feeble; that the attention shown them is not in fair proportion to the deserie of the corps; and that the jealousy of the new and popular movement which the Chicago Cadets so brilliantly inaugurate in this country, shared by the old soldiers, subdues the enthusiasm the natural outflow of which would be through the channels of handsome entertainment. However well-founded these

to at ndow can be east upon the hospi sitty of Company H, of which Capt Schwartz is chief.

Company H. entertained the gueste with a dimer a the Latarge House, last evening, to which about one undred and fifty persons eat dinner a wut 7 o'clock. The hour was given away in the sacred rite of martial fellowship. Capt. Schwartz mude a speech. He conceded the palm of superiority in discipline to the Chicago over the New York troops, and bestowed upon them meny compliments as sweet as the confection that were rel'ed under the company's tongue. Col Ellsworth disclaimed any intention of desiring palm, and recipro-

ca'ed sugar.
Thus having settled it without a resort to arms, the soldiers went to Niblo's Garden, wherein they strolled, and, although they might not be Tommies attracted not few bright glances. Flags were suspended in beau

iful folds over the entrance to the parquet. Escorted by Company C, Capt. Morgan of the 13th Regiment, the Zonaves will visit Brooklyn at 9 o'clock this morning, and will drill and parade there and in East New-York.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN THE NINTH WARD Half a Block of Buildings Burned.

Forty-three Families Rendered Homeless. TOTAL LOSS ABOUT \$27,000.

Several Firemen Injured-Fights, &c.

An extensive conflagration occurred yesterday after ncon in the North-Western part of the Ninth Ward, by which forty-three families were rendered homeless

neon in the North-Western part of the Ninth Ward, by which forty-three families were rendered homeless and thirty-three buildings destroyed, together with nearly all the furniture they contained. About 121 o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from a small frame stable, located near the corn-r of Charles al-y (common ly known as "Pig Alley") a narrow lase passing through the block bounded by Washington street, Charles street. Perry street and Main street. Both sides of Pig alley were lined with frame and brick stables occupied principally by cartmen, and were pretty well stocked with hay and feed.

While the persons who discovered the smoke were watching it, a heavy body of fire burst through the roof of the stable, and before an alarm could be a unded the flames, fed by the light and combustible material in the atjoining stables, were sweeping fariously in every direction. The entrances to the alley on Washington and West streets afforded an immense draught to the fire, and the heat emitted from the burning stables was so intense that it ignited the gutters, roofs, and r ar windows of the buildings fronting on Washington, Charler, and Perry streets. The iron railing manufactory of Van Tassel & McGinley, on Perry street, fronting the stable in which the fire originated, was the first large building that took fire, and being of wood was soon enveloped in flames.

The extensive stables of the New-York Ice Company, located on Charles street, opposite the Iron Railing Manufactory, next ignited, and were soon a heap of ruins. Hese Company No. 55 was first on the ground, and attaching a length of bose to a neighboring hydrant, conveyed a stream through one of the dwellings on Washington street. With this stream they were doing good execution, and would no doubt have succeeded in confining the fire to the stables in the rear of Van Tassel & McGinley's place, had not the Chief Engineer ordered the men to withdraw from the building and give the waster to some engine. The firemen did not seem to respond to the alarm with

The most intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and hundreds of persons were laboring to their utmost in saving household property from the two ing buildings. Furniture, and property of every description, was conveyed to the opposite side of the three streets and placed under the care of the police, a large force of whom were present from the Eighth, Nieth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.

During the excitement, Mr. Warner, foreman of 14 Hose, tell from a ladder, and was seriously injured Mr. Bennett of No. 2 Truck was badly cut on the head by a piece of falling slate, and Mr. Ingraham of No. 14 Truck was carried to the Station-House in a state of insensibility by coop de soleil. Several other firemen met with mishaps, but were not seriously hurt. The occupants of the various dwellings on the other side of Washington, Charles, and Perry streets threw open their doors, and treated in the most hospitable manner those who by the conflagration had been rendered homeless.

der d homeless.

The following is a full and correct list of the occu-

The following is a full and correct list of the occupante of the different buildings burned, together with
their losses and insurances:

CHARLES STREET—Nos. 155 and 157, stables and office of the
New York lee Company, owned by Myron 8 Winch, entirely
destroyed. The ice cuts and horses were all saved, and convyed to a place of safety. Loss about \$2,500; no insurance.

No. 153, swelling owned and occupied by Mr. Winch,
partially destroyed, and furniture damaged by removal. Loss
\$1,500; irsored for \$2,500 on building and furniture in the
Irrig Insurance Company.

#1.50c; irsored for #2.50c on building and furniture in the Irving Insurance Company.

No 159 owned by the Wykoff estate, and occupied by A. Martine as a dwelling. Damage to building about \$1.50c; insured for \$2.00c. Loss of Mr. Martine on furniture, by breakage and water, #220c; no insurance.

No 151, owned and partly occupied by L. Ryer as a dwelling. Mr. Laurie occupied the upper part. The rear of the building and roof were damaged to the extent of \$50c. A small building is the rear, also owned by Mr. Ryer, and formerly occupied by him as a paint shop, was entirely destroyed. Loss \$350. Mr. Ryer is traured for about \$2,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. His formiture sustained great damage by water. Loss of Mr. Laurie by water \$100; no insurance. No 149, dwelling belonging to the estate of J. Crowell; also, five stables in the very occupied by Mr. Crowell. Damage to building \$700. Stables destroyed; loss \$250. Insurance on buildings and furniture \$4,000 in the North River Insurance Company.

buildings and furniture \$4,000 in the Norm River insurance Company.

The next two buildings toward Washington street escaped change by fire, but were somewhat injured by water, and the occupants sustained perhaps \$50 loss in removing their furniture.

Washington Strick - N. 53, Washington concer of Charles owned by Rofus S. Ring, corner occupied by Ferdiand Lubbre as a process, upper part by Mr. Carpenter as a dwelling; toof destroyed and rear vindows badly burned idamage to building \$300; insured in the Bowery Insurance Company for \$200; the losses of the occupants are not heavy, say \$50 cach; both are insured.

ing \$200; insured in the Bowery Insurance Company for \$200; insured in the losses of the occupants are not heavy, say \$50 each; both are insured.

No 646, owned by Rufus S. King; loss \$500; insured for \$1900 in the Bowery Insurance Company; occupied on the first floor by Mr. Cun mirgs are candy store; loss \$50. Second floor by Mr. McCully as a dwelling; loss \$600; insured for \$500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

No. 648, owned by Mr. Howell Dobbs; loss about \$600; insured for \$200 in the Greenwich Insurance Co; occupied by Mathew Lawson and Jacob Lawson, whose loss on furniture by metal to the New-Amsterdam Insurance Co.

No. 650, owned by Howell Dobbs; loss, \$600; insured for \$4.00 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Co.

No. 650, owned by Howell Dobbs; loss, \$600; insured for \$4.00 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Co.

No. 650, owned by Howell Dobbs; loss, \$600; insured for \$4.00. Insured for \$4.00 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Co.

No. 652, corner of Pig Alley; owned by Rufus S. King; loss, \$700; is sured for \$1.00 in the North River Insurance Co.

No. 652, corner of Pig Alley; owned by Rufus S. King; loss, \$700; is sured for \$4.00 in the Irving Insurance Co. Mr. C. Bishop occupied the upper put as a dwelling and sustained \$150 loss; insured for \$400 in the Irving Insurance Co. Mr. C. Bishop occupied by S. Gare and U. Lawson. Less of each on furniture \$200. Mr. C. Greenwine \$2.00. Mr. C. Greenwine

No. 634, owned by Jacob Moore. Loss \$500. Insured for \$2,000. Occupied by S Gase and U. Lawson. Loss of each on furniture \$220. Mr. Gage is insured for \$500 in the American Insurance Co.

No. 586, owned and occupied by Wm. H. Dobbs. Mr. Robbins occupies the upper part of the house. Damage to building \$50. tess of each occupant on furniture \$150. Mr. Dobbs is insured for about \$2,500. No. 688, owned and occupied by Nathaniel Howell. Loss \$1.0 on house and furniture. Insured for \$2,000 in the North River Insurance Co.

No. 709, conser of Perry street owned by Nathaniel Howell, and occupied by Mr. Pusch as a gooery and dowling. Loss on building \$400. Insured for \$2,000 in the North River Insurance Co. Loss of Mr. Busch \$250. Insured for \$4,000 in the North River Insurance Co. Loss of Mr. Busch \$250. Insured for \$4,000 in the North River Insurance Co. Loss of Mr. Busch \$250. Insured for \$1,000 in the N. R. Im. Co. Mr. Sidney and Mr. Howes occupied the building. Loss of each, \$200. No insurance.

No. 142 owned and occupied by Mrs. Moore. Loss, \$600. Insured for \$1,000 in the N. R. Im. Co. Mr. Sidney and Mr. Howes occupied the building. Loss of each, \$200. No insurance.

No. 144, owned and occupied by Mrs. Moore. Loss, \$600. Insured for \$3,000.

No. 160, dwelling and stable in the rear, owned and occupied by Van Tassel & McClinley. Loss on building, \$3,000. Insured for \$3,000.

No. 160, dwelling and stable in the rear, owned and occupied by George H. Irving. Loss on building and furniture by irve and weter of the stable in the rear of No. 153 Charles street, owned by Mr. Tassel, and occupied by the function of the stable in the rear of No. 153 Charles street, owned by Mr. Clark, and occupied by Mr. Clark, and occupied by Mr. Ramored for \$3,000. Insured for \$1,000. Loss, \$500. No insurence. No. 154, accused by Mr. Clark, and occupied by Mr. Ramored for \$200 in the Pooples, and Mr. Proper a like arsens in the Green with Insurance Company.

No. 150, accused by the Wyckoff estate, Loss, \$500. Occupied by Mr. Ramored for

sured for \$1.00.

No 158, owned by the Wyckoff estate. Loss, \$300. Ocon-pied by the finellies of Mesers Lefferts, Widow Cook, Widow Lyers and Widow Femil. Less of each, \$60. No insurance. The stables on Pig alley were occupied by P. Denike, A Denike, S Moore, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Mooseman Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Busch, whose loss will amount to about \$50 each. Thes. Roe carpenter, occupying a shop over the les Company's

stables, lost \$500; no insurance. The steam-engine

Valley Forge was early on the ground, and did excel-

MARRIED.

BROWN-DOUGLASS-On Monday, July 16, by the Rev b

BROWN-DOUGLASS-On Menday, July 16, by the Rev. Morgan, Thomas Brown to Margaret A Douglass, both of the city.

Albuny papers please copy.

G. LEERTSON-ALERIGHT—In this city, on Thursday, July 12, by the Rev. J. hn Poical Edward Calberteen of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary S., daughter of the late John Albright of the city.

SHAFFR-BOGKER—At continey, Va., on Monday, July 6, by the Rev. J. G. Halle, at the sendence of the bridge father, Abusham R. Shefer of New-York City, to Miss Of Location, daughter of Mr. Daniel hower of the forms place.

ARMPNT-In this city, on Sunday, Joly 15, Maria, wife of Samuel L Arment in the 44th year of her age.

CHRISTIE-On Saturday, July 7. Thomas, aged 5 years and 5 morths; on the 14 h inst., Robert aged 5 years and 5 months, and a few hours later, sume Jane aged 11 years and 6 months, all of malignant were throat, children of Geo. W. and Mary Elizabeth Christle Po 19 Adams street, Brooklyn.

The remeins of these children were interred in the Cometer, at the Evergreens.

COPLAND-in Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 14, of cholen infattum, Jeaph Worster infants and Peter H. and Mary Jesephine Copland aged 1 year and 20 days.

DOYLE-In this city, on Saturday, July 14. Edward Boyle, aged 55 years.

GOLIBART-On Monday morning July 16, Mrs. P. Gollbert youngest daughter of Antonio Azoj, esq., of Havasa, in the ye angest deaghter of Antonio Azoy, esq., of Havana, is 22d year of her age. The friends and relatives and those of her brother, Fran Azoy are respectfully invited, without further wides tend the funeral from the residence of our family. New West Twenty second street on Tourday, at 40 clock preof Porto Principe and Havana papers please copy.

Perto Principe and Hawam papers please copy.

HARKINS—In Brockivn, on Sunday merning, July 15, Q.

Hamilton, son of William D and Ann T Haskins, aged 5
menths and 9 days.

KFYSER—In New-York, on Sunday, July 15, 1960, Miss

Elizabeth G Kryser, in the leth wear of her age.

Her remeins were taken on Monday, the 16th, to Mattitud,

Long Pland for interment.

Mindelphis papers please copy.

PADDGCK—On Sanday July. 14, Mrs. Mary Paddock, aged 26

Miladeiphie papers please copy.

PADDOCK—On Saturday July, 14, Wrs. Mary Paddock, aged Wysers widow of 'espi Remben Paddock.

Jean relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend he foness of Theorem and friends are respectfully invited to attend he forest warm of the star without further notice,

POWERS—At Jersey City, on Saturday, July 14, Alensa H, son of Herry P and Georgiana L. Powers, aged T years, 6 months and 15 days.

Ryfran, son of George V and Jane Ryerson, aged Tyears and 9 months.

9 months.

THORNDIKF—In this city, on Sunday morning, July 1 Henrietta only child of James Stewart and Henrietta There dike speed 6 years and months.

WHITTINGHAM—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, July 16 Mr. Ber jamin Whitingham, in the 74th year of his age.

In steamship Bavaria, for Homburg and Southempton-Don Antonio Munos Peres, wife and son, Maracaibo; A. Kirabhansen, New-tork: D. G. Ericton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Kunhardt, two children infant and nurse. New-trighton; Don B. R. Casarra, Don L. M. Earsld, Maracaibo; Mrs. Hohnstok, Philadelphia; J. Shroh-Ghy, Olmurz Mrs. F. Lansieg, New-York: F. Shroesp, child and servant. Havana; Mrs. and Miss. Niemeier. A Arra, V. Schaefer, New York: M. Eimere, Baltimore; C. Holmstock, A. Freich, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. Santemester, New-ark: J. Greif, C. Brandis, New-York: R. Hager, Boffshot, H. M. Ketterstrob, T. Ksufman, R. Sturcks M. C. ben, E. Mengse and child. W. Kreft, New York: L. Megede, Lexington, Ky; W. Pieffermen, C. Hofmacel, St. Louis: F. Fhiue, Ill.: J. J. Schote, Pa. T. Dorminique, J. B. Abadie, Havana; F. Ullemwyer, Wisconsim; C. Chermeck, Roston: John A. Green, wife and child. Havana: J. W. Lass, wife, child and infant. Son Francisco; R. Haering, Philadelphia C. Becker, Chirago, Mrs. Josephine Kuhn and four children New-York; Mrs. C. Hannes, Son Francisco; Sister of Charity and child. Cin; Mrs. A. Sonderman, Havana; Mrs. C. Burnenne, Mrs. H. Burhempe, Cassel; A. Lohkamp, New-Orleans; others in steerage. Total, 292.

In steemship City of Boltimore, from Liverpool—Mrs. French, Miss Anna Fonch, Mr. and Mrs. Wanniff child and norse; A. G. Harper and ady, G. Rudeliff and wife, Mrs. S. Hill, Mrs. and Miss Pruo, Miss L. Price, Mrs. Newfl., Mrs. Geffri, Mrs. R. Montgomery, Miss Roberts Miss Casey, Rev. P. S. Boyd, Lord, Seriden, Shipuan, Dorlington, Watson, Miss Abernethy, Mrs. L. wee, Mrs. White, Emerson, McMinchley, McClendona, Davidson, Knez, Mulhalland, Sheygore, Pratt, Barnby, Hernot, T. Reimer, Parker, Mesgher, Stewart, Thomson, Jeffe, Ross, B. Hill. Hill. In brig Addy "wift, from Maracaibo-C. T. Duhrkoop, with and family: C. Hoffner.
In brig Ann, from Cape Palmas-L. L. Lloyd, Mrs. Rache Williams, Mrs. S. E. Powers.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK JULY 16.

Steamship—Quaker Citv. Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous Bros.
Shipa—John Festerm (Him.), Knudson, Hamburg, L. E. Amshipa & Co.: Pelestine, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan; Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark—Trio, Stryn, Buckwich, Holmboe & Hoadiey,
Brigs—May Ellen Br.), Sherman, St. John, N. B., D. R. Dewolf, S. Peters, Wignia, Nuevitza, C. & E. J. Peters, A. Horten, Orcent, Newburypert, Metcalik Duncan; M. Pierce, Bartlett, Penger, R. P. Buck & Co.; C. B. Hamilton, —, Remedica,
H. S. Vining; Eindr, Tapley, Salem: Naiod, Richardson, Clenfuegers, L. Flewwood, Sto. a. Marsellies, T. H. Sanfr of,
Shooners—Rushaw Mess. Richmend, C. H. Pierson & Co.;
W. H. Smith Sectt, Wilminstan, Jones Smith & Co.; Reaper,
Perris, New-Haven, master; Voutroee, Robests, Harbor Leisans;
Minnehaba, Young, Philadelphia, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baitimore (Br.), Petrie, Liverpool July 4, and Gusenntown ith, moise, and pass to John G. Dule. July 6, and Gusenntown ith, moise, and pass to John G. Dule. July 6, 30 miles E. of Cape Clear, passed steamship Vigo, hence for Liverpool; 7th Je., 51 74, box. 28; Bunish brig Ghristiam, bound E.; ith, hel. 65 Za., 25. 26; a seamer supposed to be the Hillords, homed E. 14ff, 300 wiles E. of the Hook, Bremen bark Coriolan, from Jisen. Bar New York.

Negmath; Huntaville, Post, Savannah, moise, and pass, to H. B. from well & Co.

Steamship Columbis, Berry, Charleston, moise, and pass, to M. B. Crom well & Co.

Ship John Merrick, Crabtree, Harre June I, moise, and 27 pass, to Tupper A Son. June 28, lat 40 25, lon 41, was boarded by Capt. Pierce of whaling bark George & Mary, on a cruise; had 366 bbls sportm off; he reported baring spoken June 28, lat. 42, lon. 44, ship Wm F tothingham, Stetson, hence for Hawre.

Slip Owego, Stevens, Liverpool June 1, coal and 20 pass, to Surges, Clearman & Co. Hod light winds and calms the whole

Stip Owego, Stevens, Liverpool June 1, cost and 20 pass, to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Ship Esmeralds, York, Liverpool 45 days, cost and 24 pass, to Dunbam & Dimon.

Bark Adjuster, Rickmers, from Lunique Mexillon and Pisagna April 20, ultrare of sods to Napler Welsford & Rankin vessel to Funch & Meincke. Passed Cape Horn May 15, crossed the Equator June 14, and arr, at the Delia-are Breskwater July 16, being 81 days passage. April 23 lat 19 42 St, lon. 74, passed whaling bark Gray Hound of Wessport; July 2 lat 31 20 N. 10n 64, as w Dutch bark Hawane Packet steering N. E.; same date, saw brig Abby Thetcher of Rangor, Steering S.

Bark Reincert (of New Haven), Lanfare, Ponce, P. R., July 5, molassas to H. Trowhidge's Sons of New-Haven.

Bark Mustane, Passington Matagorda Bay June 19, cotton, hides &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig Ehrabeth (Fr., of St. John's, N. F.), Percy, Sydney, C. B., 14 days, coal to order. July 9, lat 41, lon. 66 45, spoke brig Mar ha & Frima. Steering S.

Brig Ann tof Guifford, Conn.), Alexander, Cape Palmas 30 days palm of &c., to Yates, Portenfield & Co. July 8, James H. Horner a pussenger, fell overboo d. and was drawned.

Brig Addy swift Avery. Murscabby June 22, coffee and hidder to Maithand, Phelips & Co. Sailed from Inagona Joly 6 in company with whaling bark Messenger. Hulmes, on a cruise.

Brig Petth hire (Br.), Outhouse, Hull 45 days, coal to Wm. Lencaar-r. Had good wenther, with light winds.

Big Wileyaw (of Burkuport), Wyman, Sagon 17 days, sugar and meliasses to R. P. Sock & Co.

Brig Live Br.), Smith, Windsor, N. S., 2 days, plaster to master.

Brig J. B. King (Br.), Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 2 days, plaster to D. R. Bursch.

master. Brig J. B. King (Br.), Coffil, Windsor, N. S., 10 days, plaster to D. R. Lewelf.

to D. R. Brwolf.

Erig Mery Pierre, Bartlett, Rondout, coal for Salem.

Priz Etn ir Mir ge. Rondout coal for Salem.

Schr. Laura Gerrude. Compbell. Wilmington. N. C., 6 days,
nevel there is Fibble & Funce. July 14, off Cape Fear, and
schr. Wife Word from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, with
less of bownyrit and leaking.

Schr. Liverpool (Br.), Pieces, Rieutheraß days, fruit to Joseph

Prop. 6.

Fn.as.
Schr. Alma (Freach), Dallahen, St. Pierre 16 days, Sah to
Wheelwright & Co.
Schr. Robert Calewell, Hudson, Charleston 6 days, cotton to
McTresdy, Mott & Co.
Schr. M. E. Mangun, Whalen, Gloucester 2 days, fish to Woodary & Robinson Sch., Wm. S. Tisdale, Fournier, Camp Pinckney 7 days, naval ones to U. M. Smith. Schr Queen of Clippers (Br.), Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 s. plaster to marter Schr. J. W., Faulkijn, Boston 3 days, mose to J. C. Dayton

da's, phaster to master
Schr. J. W., Faulkin, Boston & days, mdse to J. C. Dayton
& Co.
Schr. Florids, Kelly, Boston for Albany,
Schr. David Cex. Corman, Boston for Albany,
Schr. Pherids, Melly, Boston for Albany,
Schr. American Chief, Pressy. Rockland 4 days, linge.
Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland 4 days, linge.
Schr. Flim Jane, Adamo, Roston, midee for Albany,
Schr. Flimbeth, West, Boston, midee for Albany,
Schr. Flimbeth, West, Boston, midee for Albany,
Schr. Siginaw, Crosby, Noston, midee for Albany,
Schr. Schreidd, Mitchell, Tremort I days, spars to J. L. Soow.
Schr. N. Cifferd, Shute, Eddyville, tron for floaton,
Schr. N. Cifferd, Shute, Eddyville, tron for floaton,
Schr. N. Cifferd, Shute, Eddyville, tron for floaton,
Schr. Tany Davis, Monrierd, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Flins June, PH Higs. Virginia, wood.
Schr. Flins June, PH Higs. Virginia, wood.
Schr. Firs June, PH Higs. Virginia, wood.
Schr. H. Newell, cillings, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.
Schr. H. Newell, cillings, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.
Schr. H. Newell, cillings, Elizabethport, coal for Rowich,
Schr. Highlander, Nichemon, Albany for Boston.
Schr. Tyrall Adens, Nantuck 2 days, coalSchr. Tyrall Adens, Nantuck 2 days, coalSchr. Herrieta, Newman, New port 7 days,
Schr. Grace Careline, Barrell New-Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. Herrieta, Newman, New port 7 days,
Schr. Gene Careline, Barrell New-Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. Herrieta, Newman, New port 7 days,
Schr. Gene Place, conn. Beston 2 days, coalSchr. Berrieta, Newman, New port 7 days
Schr. Gene Careline, Barrell New-Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. Herrieta, Newman, New port 7 days
Schr. Gene Careline, Barrell New-Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. Herrieta, Newman, New port 7 days
Schr. Gene Careline, Barrell New-Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. Herrieta, Newman, New port 7 days
Schr. Gene Careline, Barrell New-Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. Herrieta, Newman, New port 7 days
Schr. Gene Careline, Barrell New Bedford for Elizabethport.
Schr. Gene Careline, Barrell New Bedfor

BELOW-Ship Devenshire, Anderson, London June 11. SAILED-Steenships Bayeris, Hamburg, Quakes, City WIND-Street, S., Habter of

The hip Amazon, for London, and the Br. back Trio, are at nelor at Couranting. by Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 16, suned Steamship Bavaria, fo Hun burg, elegand the bar at 2:28 and steamship Chaker City, for Havene, 5:28 p. m. No flowers bound resears in sight. Wind S. E. light; weather cloud; and barg.

Hitch Lands, July 16, sunset. No vossels in sight, bound in. Wind it is from S. E. weather cloudy.

NORSOLK, July 18.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, whip Josiah Bradlee and salve for Savanush.

SAVANAM, July 18.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, whip Josiah SavanAM, July 18.—Arr. at Hampton Roads, whip Josiah SavanAM, July 18.—Arr. All well.